

OPEN LETTER

To Hon. George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of the Treasury:

Sir: Your ability as a diplomat having been recognized by three different Presidents, your honesty and integrity having been established beyond question, I desire to congratulate you on your advancement to the secretaryship of the greatest business department in the entire world. There is no man in the government service, Mr. Cortelyou, who can say less and do more effective work than you distinguished self. Ex-President Cleveland found great elements of force in you; the late President McKinley found it necessary to perpetuate your greatness, and President Roosevelt deemed it advisable to permit you to put your greatness and worth into execution by first making you Secretary of Commerce and Labor, in which position you acquitted yourself with honor and dignity. The President concluded that that office was too small for the man, hence you were promoted to the Postmaster Generalship. So well have you performed the duties of that office by the prosecution of grafters you have been transferred and promoted to a still greater office, namely, the secretaryship of the Treasury Department of the United States. No man, Mr. Cortelyou, in so short a period of time has made such a record, and no man so young has so distinguished himself. It is a record that will be handed down to posterity as a monument of which any nation cannot help from admiring. But, Mr. Cortelyou, have you ever thought of the millions of colored Americans who are now being discriminated against? Will you never turn your attention to the gross discrimination in the several departments under your new administration? Will you correct existing evils and abuses against the colored Americans in the several offices of your new department, especially in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing? Your late predecessor, Mr. Shaw, partly corrected one gross evil and wrong against the colored employees in the washroom of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, by placing in that branch windows that would enable faithful employees to more freely breathe. No white laborer, no matter how ignorant he may be, is seldom or ever placed in this branch of the government service. Colored men who have passed the Civil Service examination before he left for the West. He remained are generally sent to the washroom, where they remain until they contract heavy colds and die of consumption.

I also desire to call your attention to the discrimination against colored men who are classed as laborers and are doing the same work, but don't receive the same pay. Will you correct these evils, Mr. Cortelyou? The colored Americans are human; they cannot and dare not speak of these wrongs, but must tamely submit to them or be discharged. It is asserted by some that this is a commercial administration, in which human rights cut no figure. Don't be deceived. Human rights should be paramount issues in every government. Without human rights, there can be no good government. It will be the downfall of Russia and indeed no government is safe that fails to protect the rights of the people.

You declared to Mr. Cleveland, at the time you were asked by him to become his private secretary, that you were a Republican, you were told that it made no difference. The late President recognized in you merit.

The colored Americans have been always taught to believe that all Republicans are their friends, in whom they may look for protection, and recognition. But is this true in every instance? They believe that many a man calling himself a Republican is more inimical to him than those who believe in the principles of the Democratic party. There are good Democrats in the South, and there are many, I am informed, that are controlled and influenced by the good white women in the South who will not permit or allow outrages to be perpetrated upon the colored people. I do not believe that the good white women of the South endorse these outrages that are frequently committed upon colored citizens. There are many who believe in human rights. There are many who have no sympathy for the rights of the oppressed.

Coming, as you do, from the great State of New York, the metropolis of the world, all men should look alike to you. All men should be treated as American citizens. I hope that you will see the force of this letter, and believe me to be

Very respectfully,
The Editor.

CARDOZA ON TRIAL.

After hearing evidence for the defense in the Cardoza case, from 3 o'clock until midnight, the Board of Education Monday adjourned until 3 p.m. today. Francis L. Cardoza was on the stand when the adjournment was taken. The courtroom was crowded with interested persons who listened intently to the testimony of the accused supervising principal. Henry E. Davis, senior counsel for Cardoza, withdrew Monday from the case, being replaced by Mason N. Richardson.

Cardoza denied absolutely that he wrote the anonymous letter upon which the case hinges, and said that none of the teachers mentioned was in his division, and that he did not know their ratings. He insisted that he had always been loyal to Assistant Superintendent Montgomery, and his attorneys produced a great many witnesses to prove that from the beginning of last summer's agitation Cardoza had supported Montgomery for the position of assistant superintendent, and had advised others to do so, and that he was active in attempting to promote a coalition between the supporters of Montgomery and those of Charles S. Clark, supervising principal, who was at that time a candidate for the superintendency of the Washington schools.

NOT ASPIRANT FOR OFFICE.

Cardoza denied emphatically and produced a number of witnesses to testify that he had "never in any way, shape, or form" desired or attempted to obtain the office of assistant superintendent of colored schools, his only aim being to do his whole duty in his office of supervising principal. Cardoza testified that he, as soon as he read of the selection of Dr. Chancellor to the superintendency, wrote a letter of congratulation to the new superintendent, and expressed a hope that he might continue to serve as a supervising principal.

He received a notice Monday, October 1, to appear at the Franklin School the following day. When he reached Dr. Chancellor's office he there met Admiral Baird, W. V. Cox, J. F. Oyster, and J. P. Cook, of the board. Dr. Chancellor began the conference by asking the witness if he had always been loyal to Assistant Superintendent Montgomery.

The stillness in the crowded courtroom was oppressive as the respondent told of being summoned to a conference with Dr. Chancellor Tuesday, October 2; of there finding President Baird, J. F. Oyster, W. V. Cox, and J. F. Cook, of the board; of being confronted with the anonymous letter, and denying that he wrote it. Dr. Chancellor and Messrs. Baird, Cox and Cook expressed the belief, in spite of his denials, that he was its author, said the witness. Captain Oyster gave no opinion as to his guilt, but told him that things looked dark for him and urged him to be candid and tell the truth. Assistant Superintendent Montgomery was brought to the room, said the witness, and asked if Cardoza had always been loyal to him.

DISPUTATIOUS, BUT LOYAL.

Montgomery replied that Cardoza, although inclined to be disputatious, had always been loyal to him. Dr. Chancellor produced seven or eight other letters, routine communications which the defendant acknowledged as his own. Dr. Chancellor then asked Cardoza if he did not think it was time for him to think about resigning or being dismissed.

Between this and the time of his next interview with Dr. Chancellor he was assured by President Baird and J. F. Cook that they would do nothing further about the case unless it was brought up by Dr. Chancellor. Captain Oyster, the witness said, assured him that he would have a trial and fair play. At this point of this testimony the board adjourned.

Samuel C. Malone, a handwriting expert, testified at great length concerning the handwriting of the disputed letter and the admitted writings of Cardoza. He found a similarity between them, but it was not very great.

When the anonymous letter was handed to this witness, Admiral Baird asked that it be examined to see that it was the same one. Mr. Richardson instantly protested against this remark, claiming that it was an insult to Cardoza's counsel.

LAWYER BECOMES ANGRY.

"It is an indication," he cried, "of the way in which this board has conducted the case, and its attitude toward the defendant's counsel."

Admiral Baird insisted that counsel for the defense had been "indulged from alpha to omega."

Witnesses who testified to Cardoza's loyalty to Montgomery and his good reputation were Supervising Principals Charles S. Clark and S. F. Kramer, B.

READ THE BEE.

LEAVE THE COUNTRY HOWARD UNIVERSITY

A SOLUTION OF THE NEGRO QUESTION.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 25, 1907. To His Excellency, the Honorable Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States:

I have the honor to submit:

The feasibility of a voluntary and moderate emigration by the Negroes of this country is admitted by the best thinkers.

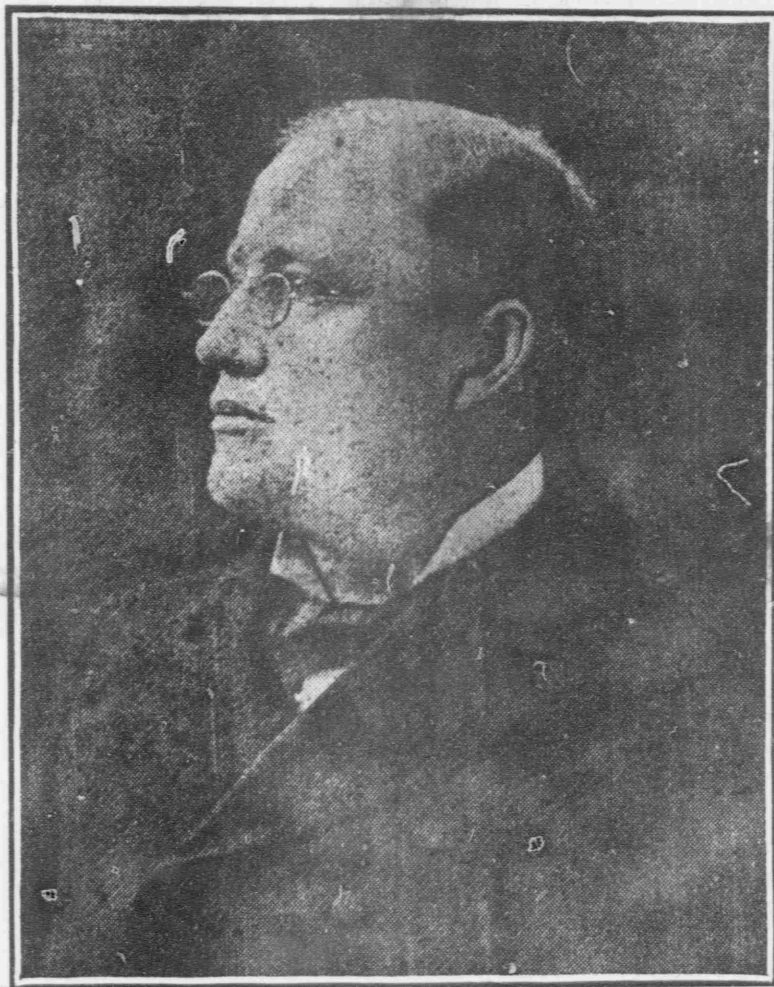
Men no longer concern themselves with the idea of a wholesale or forced retreat of the Negro population. The legal and physical impossibilities of such a scheme render its advocates subject to the appellation of visionaries.

But the best minds of both races, becoming discouraged over the state of affairs existing in this country (as attested by recent legislation) have realized that the congested conditions and the terrible social, political and economic stress of the present time may be in some degree relieved by drawing off gradually and steadily the large Negro

POST-GRADUATE COURSE AND POLYCLINIC.

This history of the Medical Department of Howard University has shown that it is alive to the advanced progress made in medicine, surgery and dentistry. The fixed and definite policy has been to make the school the equal of the best in the country and to prepare graduates for State board examinations. The alumni, as a rule, are doing well, and reflect credit on their alma mater.

"Nothing succeeds like success," and the school has prospered every time an advance is made in raising the standard and the curriculum. Day instruction has been a success, and the number of matriculates has increased. There were 288 registered for the session of 1906-07—the largest number in the history of the department—and most of the students are graduates of high schools or have an equivalent preliminary education. The medical and dental colleges are in full accord with their respective



HON. WALTER I. SMITH

population.

Such a gradual efflux would tend to the solution of present problems and to the betterment of both races—

1. It would by reducing the number of Negroes in this country render them less liable to class legislation.
2. It would by reducing the number of those remaining make the task of educating them a less difficult and arduous one.
3. It would relieve the congested conditions of certain portions of the South, and thereby reduce crime.
4. It would give to those who voluntarily emigrated a chance to begin life anew under more favorable circumstances; and
 - a. In places where less prejudice exists.
 - b. Where the population is more nearly allied to them by racial ties.
 - c. Where the competition is less strenuous.
 - d. Where they would be more nearly equal to their competitors in education, etc.
6. The colonies thus planted, if successful, would offer such advantages that the remaining Negroes in the United States would gradually follow, and by Negroes in America avert the grave disasters their continued presence seems to threaten to themselves and to the whites.

The projector of this scheme is convinced from investigation that there are large numbers of colored persons who would gladly embark on such an enterprise out of a yearning for their home in the East or out of dissatisfaction with existing conditions here. I have been assured, too, that the necessary grants of land can be secured in India and South Africa, and that if your Excellency's seal of approval is set upon this project the necessary funds can be easily secured and entrusted to the management of experienced financiers and accountants, so that the maximum results can be secured at minimum costs. This

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tistry, making a total of 1,006 scattered over almost every part of the world—in Africa, Asia, Europe, and the islands of the sea. This splendid record has been made in the face of many obstacles, the lack of funds being the chief.

There will be a large expense attendant on supplying apparatus and equipping the medical, dental and pharmaceutical colleges with a post-graduate course and polyclinic, to which competent colored youth will come seeking the best and highest grade of instruction along special lines. Hence this school of instruction will have a great future in the professional education of colored men and women. Its influence will be far reaching, and the number of undergraduates attending the school of medicine will increase just in proportion as this polyclinic is a success. Parents will naturally wish their children to study at a school where ample facilities are afforded in every branch of medical, dental and pharmaceutical instruction. As Howard University is the best place for the colored professional man or woman to specialize after a thorough course of study, it is the place to send the children to prepare for their life work.

Howard University will then be going her whole duty—standing for higher education along all lines for those who desire such instruction, and carrying out what was in the mind of the man whom we all love and honor—the great founder of Howard University, Gen. O. O. Howard.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

Secretary Shadd contemplates recommending to the faculty that night instruction be given to those employed during the day, provided the Association of American Medical Colleges will approve of his suggestion. President Thirkield and Dean Reyburn consider it feasible and just to many bright young men and women who have passed the Civil Service and have positions in the departments at Washington. Many of these are well prepared for professional studies. The matter will be definitely settled at the meeting which will be held in this city May 6, 1907. As a large number of persons were refused admission last October, Secretary Shadd desires the names of all who wish to matriculate this October, so that he may have data upon which to predicate his request that Howard University be allowed to add this feature to the curriculum.

With a post-graduate course and polyclinic a five-years' course for night classes and a quiz corps to prepare graduates for State board examinations, Howard University will take first rank as a place for higher education.

HON. J. MILTON TURNER SPEAKS

A large and distinguished audience greeted Hon. J. Milton Turner of St. Louis, Mo., at the Second Baptist Church Lyceum last Sunday afternoon. Mr. Alexander G. Richardson presided and introduced the distinguished speaker and a complimentary and deserving address. Mrs. Height performed at the piano. Mr. Turner's address was eloquent as well as interesting. He cited many incidents in his life and the lives of other representative men, such as Langston Bruce, Douglass, Garnett, Reason and others. He advised the colored people to purchase railroads as a solution of the "Jim Crow" cars. He was followed by Mr. R. W. Thompson, who is in the city on business connected with the Jamestown Exposition. Mr. Thompson was president of the lyceum and received quite an ovation. He was followed by Mr. W. Calvin Chase, who made a very humorous address and complimented Mr. Turner for his address.

Register J. W. Lyons, Judge E. M. Hewlett, Rev. L. C. Moore and W. H. Gordon also spoke. The exercises were quite lively, as well as interesting. More interest is now being manifested in the lyceum and the crowds are beginning to be large.

MR. MARK G. BOBE.

Mr. Mark G. Bobe, editor and manager of the Republican Liberator, was in the city last week on a visit. Mr. Bobe is a brave and uncompromising writer and a man who is respected for his manhood. He called to see Mr. Roosevelt while in the city, and told him that he as well as other Republicans in the South were opposed to Democratic officials; that Republicans are ignored. He also informed the President as well as Mr. Cortelyou that they would expect no help from Southern Republicans. Mr. Bobe called and paid his respects to The Bee. He is no trimmer, and neither is he an apologist.

Rev. S. H. Vass, D.D., Southern Secretary of the American Baptist Publication Society, is engaged in lecturing at Shiloh Church. The meetings are largely attended, etc.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

Mrs. Ellington, the mother of Rev. W. S. Ellington, the associate editor of the U. B. S. Lesson Commentary, died unexpectedly at Memphis, Tenn., quite recently, at the age of seventy-seven. The Nashville Globe speaks in glowing terms of the Christian life of Mrs. Ellington.

The fourth attempt within the past ninety days to dynamite street cars belonging to the Portland Railway, Light and Power Company, at Portland, Oregon, was accomplished last week, doing much damage.

It is stated that the Duchess of Marlborough will join the Church Army, London, with the intention of devoting herself to social rescue work.

George Harris, janitor of the Medical School of the University of Georgia, has been arrested, charged with stealing and selling to physicians over one hundred skeletons throughout the country.

Miss Susie R. Hamilton accompanied the remains of her mother to their former home, Boydton, Va.

The report comes from Richmond, Va., that the little son of Hon. H. P. Cheatham, who was bitten by a mad cat, is doing well under the treatment at the hospital.

It is stated that Dr. S. N. Vass will go directly from this city to Shreveport, La., to conduct a Bible Institute.

It is said that the site for the building of the Y. M. C. A. is to be on 12th street between S and T streets northwest.

Henry Holt & Co. are printing for the fifty-first time "The Honorable Peter Sterling." It is said to have appeared thirteen years ago.

The house of Robert Louis Stevenson at Vailima is to be the official residence of the German governor of Samoa.

Last year the circulation of "Success" was about 200,000 copies monthly.

Dr. Don L. T. Herrarte is the newly appointed minister from Guatemala to Washington.

A warrant charging George W. Fitzgerald, the teller of the United States Subtreasury at Chicago, from whose cage the \$173,000 disappeared, with assault was sworn out last week.

The Cleveland Journal, published at Cleveland, Ohio, says that "our newspapers would accomplish more good if they talked about practical, helpful things at home, instead of copying editorials out of encyclopedias."

Richard O. Hoops, a student at Lake Forest University, Chicago, son of Ira C. Hoops, a lawyer, of Kokoma, Ind., was placed under arrest this week, and charged with robbing the residence of Hobart Chatfield-Taylor, of Lake Forest, who is wealthy.

An order providing new regulations governing the size, form and weight of private post-cards entering the mails of the United States has been issued by the Postmaster General.

It is said that in compliance with his request Christopher C. Smith, of Camden, N. J., was given a trolley funeral. The ministers, black and white, of South Carolina met in Charlotte last month and discussed matters pertaining to the people of the South.

Mr. J. P. Early is president of the "Waiters' Political Club" of Cook county, Illinois. The club has four thousand members.

Mrs. Mary Stevens, whose husband, Dr. A. H. Stevens, died recently, was formerly Miss Foote, of Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Rumor says that Mr. R. W. Thompson may locate in this city permanently.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of Henry Bell, a colored man, charged with the murder of William Jones, a white man, in 1890, in Arkansas.

MISS MARIE MADRA.

The president of the Bethel Literary Society is a woman born and reared in the District of Columbia. For the first time in twenty or thirty years has a native of this city been at the head of any great literary institution. For some reason the people of Washington always preferred an outsider in preference to their own, on matter how competent they may be. Miss Madra has made a successful presiding officer. Her meetings have been attended by the leading citizens and her speakers have been some of the most learned. Miss Madra presides with dignity and precision. The society has been very successful under her administration, and she is receiving the support and encouragement of the people. The Bee wishes her success.

Joe Gans wants to fight Battling Nelson once more, then retire.